

## Business Notices.

**THE YOUNG MAN'S HAT.**—Silk hats in new patterns are this day introduced, as style, quality and price, for the special notice of our young and economical patrons. *Levy & Co., 409 Broadway, New York.* Sole and introducers of Fashion.

**CLEAR THE WAY.**—Knox, the famous Fall of the Hudson, corner of Fulton-st., is out with his Fall of the Hudson, like all his former productions, is an exquisite specimen of artistic skill and general good taste. It has already become not only popular, but the rage, with the leaders of fashion, and therefore it behooves every one desirous of being considered as a citizen of taste to patronize Knox's Fall of the Hudson.

**FAMOUS SOFT (FUR) HATS.**—We have received per "Perry" several cases of superior (Fur) Soft Hats of new styles, which we offer at our counters. *Levy & Co., 409 Broadway, New York.* Sole and introducers of Fashion.

**TAPESTRY CARPETING.**—10 to 100 per yard. Superior Ingrain. *PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway, cor. Spring.*

**VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETS.**—Lower than ever before offered. *PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway, cor. Spring-st.*

**RICH CARPETING.**—SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 436 Broadway, near Grand-st., now prepared to exhibit their FALL IMPORTATIONS of ENGLISH and FINEST CARPETS, comprising every style and grade, from the most costly to the cheapest. *English Brussels, good quality, 8 per yard.*

**W. & T. LEWIS, No. 622 Broadway,** are receiving their Fall Importations of ENGLISH and FINEST CARPETS, comprising every style and grade, from the most costly to the cheapest. *English Brussels, good quality, 8 per yard.*

**CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES.**—KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 261 Broadway, No. 51 Broadway, have a full and choice stock of BRADSHAW'S, SATIN, DIAMOND, LAINES, WORSTED, DAMASK, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, CLOTHES, which are offered at the lowest prices. *Window Shades.*—Our stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in New York, and our prices are the lowest. We invite the attention of choice buyers.

**JET BRACELETS AND ORNAMENTS** of the newest terms continue to be received by every steamship, with an end to variety of Fancy Articles, Jewels and Toys, for sale by Dr. J. T. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway.

**CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, Mattings, Druggists, Rugs, Table Covers, Window Shades,** in great variety, new and cheap. *ARTHUR DONNELLY, No. 93 Bowery.*

**10,000 cures have been made this month of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Dropsy, Chronic Rheumatism, &c., by Dr. T. J. ROGERS' celebrated VEGETARIAN LINIMENT, warranted to cure, or the money refunded.** Sold by the Druggists throughout the U. S.

**WRITING FLUID.**—The public are invited to try our IMPROVED LINDSEY FLUID. It is in all respects equal to the best English, and in some important qualities it is superior to all. *THOMAS DAVIES & CO., No. 505 Broadway.*

**IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.**—CLEANSING AND PREPARATION INFANTILY WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST PAIN. *Dr. J. T. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway.*

**THE PATENT OF THE HEART.**—Dr. S. S. FITCH'S HEART CORRECTOR cures Palpitation and other forms of Heart Disease. For sale at 714 Broadway, and by all Drug Agents. Address: *Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway.*

**NUTTING'S ZOLICON.**—A new Musical Instrument, combining the advantages of the Organ, Melodion and Piano. The tone is rich, mellow and powerful. It is well adapted for Church or Operatic Music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the public throughout the United States. It can be seen at the Piano-Forte Warehouse of the Manufacturers. Price from \$40 to \$125. *GROVER & BECKMAN, No. 505 Broadway, N. Y.*

**WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.**—The BEST PATENT FIRE-PROOF LOCKS, the same that were awarded medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and the only American Safe that was awarded medals at the London World's Fair. The Patentee placed \$1,000 in gold in the one exhibited at the World's Fair, London, and invited all the pick-pockets in the world to open the safe. The safe was opened, and the money was taken out. The Patentee and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell WILDER'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, with Hall's Patent Fire-Proof Locks. *HERRING & MARVIN, No. 409 Broadway, New York.*

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1856.

TO ADVERTISERS.—THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will go to press to-morrow morning at an early hour. We shall print of this week's issue over 173,000 copies. A few more advertisements will be received if handed in early to-day. Price, One Dollar a line.

## Tract for Americans.

We shall issue on WEDNESDAY NEXT a TRACT of sixteen pages, containing the "F. B. MORRIS SPEECH" in the House of Representatives on "Millard Fillmore," Geo. Law and Chauncey Shaffer's Reasons for repudiating Fillmore and Donelson, and the Action of the Know-Nothing Convention at Syracuse on the Resolutions concerning Bull Brook's dastardly Assault on Senator Sumner, &c. Price, per dozen, 20 cents; per 100, \$2.25; per 1,000, \$18. Also, **LIFE OF FREMONT, in WELSH.** Will be ready in a few days. Price, per dozen, 40 cents; per 100, \$2.50; per 1,000, \$20. **SUMNER'S SPEECH, in WELSH.** Per dozen, 40 cents; per 100, \$2.50; per 1,000, \$20. Orders, including the cost, to be addressed to O'REILLY & McELRATH, Tribune Office, New-York.

We can afford to give space and prominence to the doings of the convocation of seedy Fillmoreites at Baltimore, who profane the name of a National Whig Convention. They are known and laughed at as Delegates without constituents, engaged in bolstering up a bad and ruined cause by impudent false pretenses. There is no such thing alive as a National Whig party, and these pretenders well know it. A son of Henry Clay and one of Daniel Webster are, with Rufus Choate and other such, supporting Buchanan. Many who figure in this Convention as Fillmore Whigs are really working for Buchanan. John M. Clayton proclaims his neutrality. Kentucky and North Carolina—the only sure Southern Whig States in the old time—have gone for Buchanan; IOWA, VERMONT and MAINE have gone with a rush for Fremont, at least nine-tenths of their Clay Whigs having declared for him; while not a single Whig State—not any other State—has, since his nomination, been carried for Fillmore. Such are the notorious facts. The collection of fossils at Baltimore, to "go through the motions" of nominating the Pro-Slavery Know-Nothing candidate for President as a National Whig, is too transparent a humbug to be more than mildly amusing.

One of the best Republican gatherings during the campaign took place last evening in the Tabernacle—the occasion being the regular weekly meeting given under the auspices of the Young Men's Fremont and Dayton Central Union. All the available space in the Tabernacle was occupied, and over a thousand men were compelled to leave, being unable to obtain admittance. Speeches were made by Henry Ward Beecher, John P. Hale, and Thos. J. Turner of Ill. Music was furnished by the Fremont and Dayton Glee Club. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

If the news from Kansas received yesterday by telegraph prove true, Gov. Geary has made a good beginning, by releasing on bail Gov. Charles Robinson and his associates, so long imprisoned while awaiting trial for high treason in having organized a Free-State Government for that Territory. This is a wise and sensible step, in full accordance with the assurances from high quarters which secured the passage of the Army bill without the Kansas proviso. We presume there can be no doubt that the State prisoners are liberated, since the dispatch adds that a jubilee was held at Lawrence on the 10th inst., at which those prisoners made speeches, and that Mrs. Robinson (wife of Gov. R.) passed through St. Louis on Monday, on her way to her friends in Massachusetts.

The telegraph further states that Governor Geary has issued a proclamation, commanding all armed bands in Kansas to disperse. We are determined to believe this well intended, though similar orders have repeatedly been given, with no other effect than to disarm the Free-State men, and thus present them a helpless prey to the Ruffians, who can whip across into Missouri, where they are beyond the jurisdiction of the authorities of Kansas, and await the favorable moment to return and renew their depredations upon the defenseless settlers. If Governor Geary will go just one step further, and authorize the settlers to combine for mutual defense and protection against these marauders, and to inflict chastisement upon them whenever they shall be caught in the act, the dragons can be spared to fight Indians or for any other service that may be required. The settlers of Kansas have ever been fully able to take care of themselves if the Federal Government would simply let them alone. They did it last Winter, when the Ruffian cohorts recoiled from before undaunted Lawrence, pretending to curse Gov. Shannon for making a compact with the Free-State men, but really glad to get out of the feud with whole skins. They would have done it again last May, had not U. S. Marshal Donaldson rode at the head of Buford's cut-throats and won their way into Lawrence unopposed by virtue of his commission as a Federal functionary. It was his commission, and not the power or prowess of the Ruffians, that devoted Lawrence to plunder and conflagration. And, through all the past month, the Ruffians have been mustering their legions along the border, and threatening to overwhelm Lawrence some time next week; but the day, though often fixed, has never yet arrived. On the contrary, if we may hope that Gov. Geary's new proclamation will be respected, and that the war will now be stopped, we may safely say that the Ruffians have mustered in far less force to uphold and enforce the atrocious "laws" imposed by them on Kansas than they mustered on the 30th of March, 1855, to corrupt the ballot-boxes and elect the authors of that infamous Code to the Territorial Legislature. They sent at least five thousand men into Kansas, when he was unarmed and unprepared for the irruption, to elect a Pro-Slavery Legislature; while the largest force they have at any time mustered on her soil to uphold those hideous enactments, has not exceeded half that number. And, though they commenced this last campaign with a proclaimed determination to crush Lawrence, capture Lane and crush out the Free-State party, and to this end interposed a strong detachment between Lawrence and the Iowa frontier, so as to prevent the receipt of supplies and cut off the retreat of the Free-State forces, they have closed it with very few men in Kansas, and these hugging the frontier very closely at points where crossing it is easy; while Gen. Richardson, who commanded their Northern detachment, is said to have been captured by the Free-State men. The only serious losses which have befallen our side in this campaign were inflicted in the capture and burning of Oswattimie, where the Ruffians were ten to one, and had the advantage of a cannon; and at the devastation of Leavenworth, where the actual or suspected Free-State men were, in defiance of all the rules of civilized or even barbarian warfare, driven out at an hour's notice, two or three of them killed, and the rest subjected to a

heavy loss of property. But, with all the help they could muster from Missouri, with Shannon, Woodson and Penner F. Smith misrepresenting, maligning, and finally declaring them rebels and outlaws, they have fully held their ground, though but half armed, with scanty munitions and famine starving them in the face. Have they not done nobly?

But their trials are by no means at an end. The atrocious "laws" imposed on them by the Missouri invasion of March, 1855, yet remain to cripple, to fetter and to scourge them. Even Geary indicates his purpose to uphold and enforce those laws, so far as he may deem them constitutional. Wherever they have demanded protection from those set over them by the Federal Government, the response has been: "Appeal to the Courts—Submit to the laws"—that is, the Border-Ruffian laws. How this ennobles and must continue to ennobles them, will be shown hereafter.

The accounts from Kansas continue in the highest degree favorable to the true Law-and-Order party—that is to say, to the Free-State men. On the 3d, a man named Golden arrived at Lawrence severely wounded in the mouth. He had left Leavenworth on foot the day before, in company with two others, in consequence, no doubt, of the outrages perpetrated there. Toward night they were met by seven mounted and armed Southern miscreants, when about half way to Lawrence, and were ordered back by these ruffians to their camp at Easton—an order which, as they had no arms, they were forced to obey. When near the camp they were fired upon, and as they all fell were left for dead; but Golden presently came to, and a friendly Indian helped him on to Lawrence, where he was placed in the hospital, and was likely to recover.

It being found at Lawrence that nothing could be done by way of correspondence with Woodson toward the release of Mr. Hutchinson and the other Free-State men treacherously seized by his men, that official only replying to the letters of the Central Committee by a repetition of the ridiculous falsehoods about the invasion of Kansas by an army led by Lane, the Committee resolved to have nothing further to do with him, and addressed the following letter to Col. Cook, commanding the United States troops near Leecompton:

"Lawrence, Kansas, Sept. 3, 1856.  
"Col. Cook, Commander U. S. Forces at Leecompton.  
"Dear Sir:—The Free-State men of Kansas are now in arms for the purpose of protecting their property from destruction, and the lives of themselves and families from the inhuman atrocities of organized bands of assassins from an adjacent State. Appeals to the civil authorities have proved fruitless. As a last resort, and to avert the impending evil, we have taken up arms, and we respectfully represent that our ranks are composed of bona fide citizens of Kansas, and none other. To satisfy you of the truth of this avowal, we invite you in person to visit and inspect our ranks. If any other method of proof of this fact would be more acceptable to you, it will be equally convenient for us. We ask you to secure protection for our lives and property, and to that end, that you disperse, or cause to be dispersed, the band of house-burners, horse-stealers, and men-stealers from Missouri, known as the Kansas Militia, now assembled at Indianola, on the Fort Riley road, at Leecompton, near your camp, at some point on the Santa Fe road, at Easton, and other places. If this shall be done, we will lay down our arms and thankfully resume our ordinary occupations. "If you do not possess power to do this, perhaps you might feel at liberty to insist that the war be conducted on principles generally recognized among Christian belligerents as just and honorable, prohibiting the destruction of the property of inoffensive and defenseless persons."  
"In behalf of the Kansas State Central Committee,  
"W. H. HUTCHINSON."  
"P. S.—Should we deem it necessary to decide this question by an appeal to arms, would you deem it your duty to interfere in case of conflict?"

This letter was certainly very much in the spirit of the view we took the other day as to the avoidance of any conflict with the United States authorities, and the conduct of the Free-State men the next day, when Marshal Donaldson entered Lawrence with an escort of fifty U. S. Dragoons, inquiring for Lane, Walker, Grover, the members of the Central Committee, and others, for whom, probably, he had bogus warrants of arrest, was precisely what we had anticipated. Nobody in the town was able to give him the least information as to any of these parties, except, indeed, one small boy, who informed the Marshal that he had lately seen Lane going toward Iowa with a cannon under his arm! They staid about two hours but found nobody. Donaldson was very angry, and the dragoons had to do their best to keep themselves from laughing. Donaldson then undertook to read a proclamation or something of the sort, but instead of stopping to listen to him all the town's people moved away, and finding that he had no hearers he put up the paper. Finally the crowd gave three groans for Donaldson and three cheers for the dragoons, which they recognized by waving their hats, after which they marched out of the town.

The next morning having received no reply to the letter addressed to Col. Cook, the Free-State men, 500 strong, marched upon Leecompton. As they approached the town in battle array, Col. Cook's command, with several pieces of artillery, came hurrying to the scene. At the same time a committee was sent from the town to confer with Lane on terms of peace. It was finally agreed that all the Free-State men, to the number of fifteen, held as prisoners in Leecompton should be released, to be delivered that night in Lawrence under an escort, and that the bogus Kansas militia should be disbanded. Whether those terms were fulfilled we do not know, but probably they were, as the latest accounts by telegraph state, that the State prisoners had all been released on bail; that Governor Geary had issued a proclamation ordering all armed bands to disperse; that several of the Border Ruffians and horse thieves were already in the hands of the United States troops—among the rest, the notorious Emory, the brigand and butcher of Leavenworth; and that on the 10th there was a jubilee at Lawrence, at which the State prisoners made speeches.

We do not wish to raise any hopes which are not likely to be fulfilled, but we must say signs begin to promise well among our neighbors in the Jerseys. We have never doubted that that State would give a handsome majority for Freedom, provided the real opinions of the people could be expressed at the ballot-box. The danger to be apprehended there, as well as elsewhere, is, that designing men will deceive honest voters with false statements, and draw them from the straight path by false issues. Let the people of New-Jersey be convinced that this is not a campaign for showing favor to particular candidates, but for the establishment of vital truths; let them be fully possessed with the conviction that this is a struggle, not between chosen standard-bearers, but between Slavery and Liberty—Extension on the one part and Freedom on the other; and then New-Jersey will give the Republicans a heavier majority than she has ever cast. It is a State famous and sacred with Revolutionary associations, boasting the names of Springfield, Connecticut Farms, Trenton, Assumpink, Princeton and Monmouth. In those days that tried men's

souls, New-Jersey had such men as William Winslow, Philmore Dickinson, Matthias Ogden, Will Livingston, William Maxwell, and a host of other soldiers; such persons as John Witherspoon of Princeton, William Woodhull of Chester, Jacob Green of Hanover, Alexander McWhorter of Newark, James Caldwell of Elizabethtown; such civilians as Aaron Kitchell of Morris, Elias Boudinot of Burlington, John Ogden and Samuel Pennington of Newark, Robert Ogden and John Cleves Symmes of Sussex, and a brilliant catalogue of similar names in Bergen, Somerset, Middlesex, Mercer and Burlington Counties. These men were the peers of the Adamses, Hancocks and Sherburnes of New-England, the Franklins, and Rutledges, and Lees of the Middle and Southern States, staking their property and their lives on the desperate contest, and during the whole war never wavering or shrinking. There is not a township in New-Jersey which has not families boasting descent from the heroes who, in 1776, followed Washington in his retreat through the State, a retreat known as "The Muddy Run," or who routed Clinton and Knyphausen, at Springfield and Connecticut Farms, or who left shop, field or home when "the Old Sow" on the Short Hills pealed out the alarm of invasion, or beacon-fires sent their angry tongues of flame into the air from hill to hill, to rally freemen against the advancing foe, or who crossed the Delaware with Washington, and first fought with him on the banks of the Assumpink, and then retreated to the mastery victory of Princeton. Thousands of Jerseymen to this day tell you of their ancestors who risked or lost their lives in the bloody skirmishes at Elizabethtown, Pluckamin, and Springfield, or in the battles at Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth Court-House. It is a proud memory which these well-descended Jerseymen cherish, and we know that if the present issue between Freedom and Slavery can be kept before their eyes as distinctly as was the same issue before the eyes of their fathers in 1776, there will be the same overwhelming majority for Freedom now that there was then.

We do not blind ourselves to the difficulties of the case, nor do we wish to lull our Jersey friends into a false confidence by ignoring the obstacles with which they have to contend. If New-Jersey were true to her own proud history, she would peel out the names of Fremont and Dayton in tones that would reach from sea to sea. But what do we have in fact? Men who discredit the State they pretend to represent, are flooding New-Jersey with pamphlets and speeches of the most mischievous tendencies. You may go into barber shops, blacksmith shops, carpenter shops, foundries, stores, factories, lawyers', doctors' and fencers' offices, and see the false but plausible speeches of Doob, Stephens, Hunter, Mason, Pugh and Tombs, which have been sent out under the frank of these men, to blind the eyes of honest patriots who may not have means at hand to expose the falsehoods sought to be palmed upon them. It would be verily a great curiosity to know how many thousands an infamous eight-page tract, entitled "Infidelity and Abolitionism; an Open Letter to the Friends of Religion, Morality and the 'American Union,' have been franked by these recent Jerseymen to the different Post-Offices in the State. This kind of trash, under the auspices of these and other like-minded politicians, is scattered over New-Jersey, until, like the frogs in Egypt, they come into the houses, bedchambers, beds, ovens and kneading-troughs of the people. There are large sections of the State in which this is almost the only material franked to the